

From the Hallowell Gazette Extra, of April 2d.

MURDER IN HALLOWELL.

In this village, on Saturday evening last, about half past eight o'clock, an Irishman named Mathew Kinnear, was stabbed on the front of the thigh by some of a party of five or six Americans, which caused his death in about ten minutes. The wound was cut from one half to three quarters of an inch in length, traversing the leg, severing almost entirely the femoral artery and caused bleeding to death in the short time above stated.

The party alluded to, had been drinking gin and brandy during the day, and a portion of them were under the influence of liquor during the evening. The liquor was obtained in this town. Threats had been uttered against the Irishmen by some of the party showing that a disposition existed to attack and abuse them.

In the evening they proceeded to that part of Second Street, where the most of the Irishmen employed on the Railroad, reside, several families occupying the houses known as the Freeman and Wells houses, belonging to the Railroad company, and began an assault by chasing the Irishmen that came in their way. One was knocked down twice, and in endeavoring to defend themselves the murdered man received his death wound.

Kinnear had been in town only about a week, and came here from the back route Railroad. It appears that he was a peaceable and respectable man, not inclined to quarrel, and the part he took in the affair was to protect himself and the other Irishmen from injury. In fact the behavior of his countrymen employed here upon the road, so far as we have been able to learn have been respectful and peaceable, with no evidence of a desire to encroach upon the rights of others or make any difficulty whatever with the inhabitants of the village.

Sheriff Newman with assistants, as soon as the murder was discovered, were immediately upon the track of the individuals supposed to have committed the offence, and at five o'clock Sunday morning five persons were secured, and the knife by which the wound was made, discovered. At 8 o'clock the men arrested were committed to the County Jail in Augusta.

There seems to have been no other inducement for the commission of the crime but the desire to "kill an Irishman," and that too without the least provocation on their part for they are well known to be as peaceable and orderly a company as can be found anywhere.

Most of the individuals implicated are young men, natives of this town, who had been rendered doubly desperate by liquor. The transaction is a loud note of warning to parents and guardians of public morals in this community, and should convince them and the town authorities that it is high time something should be done to check the progress of ruin and rowdiness in this village.

A jury of inquest was summoned by Coroner Smith, Saturday evening. The jury sat from 1-2 past 9 o'clock, till 1 o'clock Sunday morning all day Sunday and Monday forenoon. The following verdict was rendered Monday, at 12 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

Verdict.—That the deceased, Mathew Kinnear, came to his death on Saturday evening about 9 o'clock, on Second Street in Hallowell, near the residence of Mrs. Heard, by a wound upon the right thigh with an instrument called a dirk knife, (which wound nearly severed the femoral artery) wilfully and feloniously inflicted by Samuel L. Blanchard, said Blanchard with Elijah Barter, George Rannels, John and Henry Leeman being engaged in an aggravated and unprovoked assault upon several Irishmen, all of whose names the jury have been unable to ascertain.

OUR SENATORS.—The National Whig, in noticing the members of the U. S. Senate justly compliments the two senators from Maine.

JANNIBAL HAMLIN. A legislator of experience, just in his judgment of men and things, moderate but firm in his opinions, an attractive speaker and an efficient debater, ever ready to pursue the right, of a vigorous intellect, industrious in the performance of his public duties, laborious as a committee-man, a diligent student, practical in his conclusions, a safe and prudent adviser, governed by no narrow views of public policy, intimately acquainted with the history of American legislation, and enjoying the confidence of his fellow for his sound judgment and stern honesty.

JAMES W. BRADBURY.

Well versed in the duties of legislation, a prompt and pleasing speaker, practical in all his views of public policy, of solid attainments, industrious and diligent in the discharge of his public labors, logical in the disposition of his ideas when he speaks, thoroughly liberal and tolerant in his opinions, grasping the details of a subject with great success, and ready at generalization, studious and fond of investigation, apt in communicating results so as to make them plain to the most ordinary understanding, solicitous about being right, and though a strong partisan, never losing sight of the great interests of the country in his public acts.

VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.—At noon, yesterday, a large number of mail contractors convened at the General Post Office, for the purpose of proceeding in a body and paying their respects to the President of the United States, accompanied by the officer of the Department, who were conducted by a committee, consisting of Messrs. Plummer of Massachusetts, Correll of Vermont, and Buckley of New York; and marshaled by Col. Nye, they marched to the White House in the order of the several States from which they came. The Assistant Postmaster-General was presented by the Postmaster-General to the President and then the contractors were severally introduced by name.—National Intelligencer, 6th.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"It is not a man who would be likely to act independently under any circumstances."

PARIS, MAINE, APRIL 10, 1849.

THE HALF DEMOCRAT.

JASON is a Democrat both by profession, and practice, though he is not truly Democratic in principle. He is rather a servant of the people, than a friend and advocate of certain abstract doctrines of liberty and justice which lead to the universal good. He is not the leader but the follower of the people—or rather he leads them whithersoever they direct, with rather too much indifference in regard to the road which they take, for a true disciple of liberty. Hence Jason is not a man who would be likely to act independently under any circumstances. It may be observed that on many occasions, he wavers very much in his determinations—and it is hard to tell whether he pauses to consider what is the best policy for his own success or for the cause which he advocates. Jason may continue to be a very good Democrat all his life time if the people do but succeed in keeping his interest identified with theirs. So long as he holds an office for the continued possession of which he is dependent upon the popular suffrage, he will continue the advocate of the popular cause. But no sooner should he be elevated to an office which is not the gift of the people than he might become the advocate of those principles which would be most promotive of his personal aggrandizement. And should he fail of receiving all he asks of the people, he will be very likely to retire to private life, very much as the cat retired under a coat of meal, the better to deceive and secure her prey.

There are very many individuals in the community who were once the advocates of Democratic principles, who, after they were elevated to certain offices which were beyond the control of the people, forsook the good cause, and became sound Tories. This change very frequently happens in the career of those politicians who support the popular cause, because it is popular, rather than because it is just, who advocate measures, rather than principles. Jason always follows instead of taking the lead in a work of political reform—since he advocates reform only because it is popular, and not because it is just. Herein he may be distinguished from the true democrat, who although desirous of pleasing the people, as well as of serving their interest, pauses only to consider what is right, and takes it for granted, that what is right will be approved by the people, and will promote the general good. Jason is so far a democrat, that he is determined to go along with the people, but he is very undecided and dilatory until he has ascertained the state of the public mind. He is determined to go with the people whether they are right or wrong, and whenever they are ready to sanction a certain measure, he comes directly forward, its apparent bold and really eloquent champion. All his boldness however is merely apparent. He does not like the true lover of justice, nor run the risk of advocating a measure concerning which the people have not yet expressed their opinion, but he is bold as a lion, when he knows that he has the majority in his train, willing and ready to bestow their approbation. Hence it may be observed that he is generally a little behind his brethren, who are governed by principles alone. He seldom deserves the honor of having introduced a bill of radical reform. Though convinced himself that he is right, he does not undertake to mould public opinion to his own mind. There may be an exception to this; he is really persevering in his efforts to convince the people that he has greater claims to their favor and patronage than any other man. He rarely speaks well of a man who presents his claims to the people, or upon whom the people call to become their public servant—he is not exactly the man for that place, especially if Jason happens to want that place himself, or thinks he can make more capital to secure it to some one else. Jason on the whole makes a very good democratic representative, as he is too honest to betray his cause, and would maintain only those errors which might happen to be entertained by his constituents. The greatest danger is, his ambition might conquer him. He hates federal monopolies and federal corporations, but dock off federal, and substitute democratic and he is conservative. He ought, therefore, to be pledged to certain measures, which the people wish to promote, as he would then act with more confidence and boldness. He was not "died in the wool," but is a convert from the federal party, holds in part to the old doctrines of the old federal school, and is just about half democrat—and thinks he should be received by the democratic party because a half loaf of bread is better than none.

We learn, says the Argus, that the receipts of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, for freight and passengers, during the month of March, exceeded three hundred dollars for each working day—being an increase of nearly fifty per cent. above the receipts of the month of February.

By the wreck of the emigrant ship Florida, of New York, on the Long Sands, Essex, coast of England, in a storm, two hundred lives were lost. The Florida was from Antwerp, and her passengers were most German agricultural laborers.

Two men by the name of Kelly and Curran, got into a row in Portland, and Curran gave Kelly a blow on the head, of which he died some days afterwards.

Hyatt the pugilist, has been sentenced by the Maryland Courts to pay \$1000 fine and costs for fighting with Sullivan.

A trout was taken recently in Moosehead Lake, which weighed 26 pounds.

The English publishers are stealing American poems and publishing them as original with other names attached to them. But a few short years since these same English thought Jonathan incapable of producing a poem worth stealing.

The Golden News from California continues of the most astonishing character, and previous stories are more than corroborated. A late letter, from a highly respectable gentleman says the general impression in California is that from ten to twenty millions will be taken from the mines the coming season.

Longevity. Budah Cook, an unmarried woman, died at the Poor House in Concord, Mass., on the 16th ult., aged 103 years. The Concord Freeman says—"she retained her intellectual faculties, which were never very bright, to the last."

The Lumbermen of this State have had ninety days of good sledding, without rain—the best winter for their business that has been known for many years, and millions more of lumber have been got out than ever before in one season.

A project is in agitation, in Portsmouth, N. H., to transform that town into a city. The N. H. Gazette objects on the ground that there is a lack of candidates for Aldermen of such dimensions as will sustain the credit of a Board.

We would refer our merchants, and others, to the advertisement of Messrs. Jewett & Prescott, of Boston.

OAK HALL holds out great inducements to those going to California—and who is not?

The gold mine reported to have been discovered near Council Bluffs, by the Mormons, turns out to be a mixture of zinc and copper.

A bark broken. A Mr. Henry Broken was recently married in Baltimore to a Miss Burt.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CONNECTICUT.—The election for Governor, members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature, took place a week ago yesterday. There was no choice for Governor by the people, the democrats claim to have elected a majority of the Legislature, which secures the election of Seymour, their candidate. They also claim three of the four Congressmen. In the last Congress the delegation was Whig. A regular Whig defeat, all round, and our friends in their brethren throughout the Union for gaining this unexpected but brilliant victory.

RHODE ISLAND.—Henry B. Anthony, editor of the Providence Journal, is chosen Governor, Thomas Whipple, Lt. Governor, Joseph M. Blake, Attorney General, and Stephen Canhoone, Treasurer—all Whigs as usual. George G. King was chosen to Congress in the Eastern district—Whig, of course. In the Western district Mr. Thurston, democrat, lacks 106 votes of an election, and two towns to be heard from. The Providence Journal says—"It is possible but not probable that he may overcome this majority." The Whigs have a majority in both branches of the Assembly.

PORTLAND.—The election for Mayor and other officers of the city government of Portland, took place last Tuesday. There was no choice for Mayor—C. Q. Clapp, the democratic candidate, wanting but about 25 votes of an election. Board of Aldermen, and Councilmen, a federal majority. Another trial for Mayor yesterday.

SCHOOL BOOKS. The Boston Daily Mail has some excellent remarks, addressed to the Boston School Committee, which are adapted to all meridians, upon the bad effects of ordering frequent changes of books, for the classes in our public schools, and even different sets of books for the same classes in different schools. This course, says the Editor, is productive of serious evils; it is an oppressive burden to poor parents, many of whom cannot meet the heavy tax that is imposed upon them, while the progress of the scholars is interrupted. Their minds crowded with ill-digested ideas, become clogged; no healthy cultivation of the memory is made, no regular and fixed system of education for improving the mind is adopted, and they are, many of them, discharged from school, ignorant, grown-up boys, made so by a surfeit of school books.

When the Committee decide to adopt a class book, it ought to be for a specified time, say for three or five years. This course would be a great saving to parents, for as their children advanced, younger ones could use the same books, and the great advantage of a uniform system of education would be gained. It is surely better for a scholar to understand one book thoroughly, than to read a number and understand nothing.

Committees should vote new school books only when there is the most decisive reason for the measure, and never merely to please a book-making friend. Whenever it becomes necessary to introduce new books, means should be provided for supplying the destitute, in order that there may be uniformity in classing the pupils, and no increase of classes.

If we have well qualified teachers, teachers that understand well how to apply their knowledge of the several branches to be taught, it matters not so much what text books are used in our schools.

The English publishers are stealing American poems and publishing them as original with other names attached to them. But a few short years since these same English thought Jonathan incapable of producing a poem worth stealing.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—Major Benjamin K. Andrews, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, died, on Tuesday last, in Boston, aged 32. His disease was consumption, which first exhibited itself in Mexico. He was promoted from ranks after the regiment arrived in Mexico, and was very popular among his comrades.

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THE RICH AND THE POOR.—Society appears to be a sort of sea-saw, with a difference.

The higher one portion goes up, the lower it sinks the other; and here the comparison stops. In the sea-saw, the parties soon change places—not so in society. The uppermost generally keeps up, and rises still higher; the one who has sunk falls into a lower depth of poverty. It is easy to imagine that the same causes which give luxuries to a few, sink the many to want; and it is certain that wherever there is seen the greatest display of wealth, there, close by its side, may be found the most appalling misery. Go into a country town, where no man has more than a competence, and you will look in vain for distress. Come here, where a few live in magnificence, and hundreds are destitute. Go to England, where men are spending revenues of millions, and yet you find millions in distress and starvation. Let us try then, as productive of the greatest good, to keep the balance even. Let not one revel in splendor, that a hundred as good as he may starve; and if capital will accumulate, (as in some hands it must by the present laws of trade) let that capital be kept as active, circulate as rapidly, and give employment to as many as possible.

A NEW EL DORADO.—We suspect that emigration will soon set towards Kentucky at a rate that will be a caution to California. The Legislature of that State are emancipating married people with a swiftness which shows that it is composed of very enlightened men. Sixty persons received their manumission papers a short time since in one day, and twenty is the daily average number of those who receive what the amiable Daniel Quip, Esquire, was wont to call a "happy release." The Louisville Courier thinks that in four or five years every couple in the State can reasonably look for a divorce—a most delightful condition of things, truly. The matrimonial tenure in Kentucky, says the Courier, "is extremely frail and embarrassing at this time. No man is absolutely certain when he goes to bed at night, that he is sleeping with his own wife, or, if he is, that he will not be divorced from her before morning." "We are," it adds, "not very conversant with the *modus operandi* of this legislature, but it would seem that each member of the legislature is privileged to divorce a certain number of his constituents, and in doing so, he generally endeavors to act as impartially as possible, and distributes his favors among different sections of his country and different classes of the population—and this he does probably as a matter of courtesy and accommodation, without previous consultation with the beneficiaries or victims, as the case may be." Verily, Kentucky is in a very fair way of soon becoming a Free State.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA. The N. Y. Herald has dates from San Francisco to the 7th of February. After a severe winter, pleasant weather had set in.

The price of Gold had risen, in consequence of large arrivals of specie from San Blas, Valparaiso, &c., which had been placed in the hands of merchants at San Francisco, for investment. Lower California had been completely deserted—the people having gone to the North, to the gold placers. Seven hundred persons had arrived at San Francisco from Valparaiso, and four hundred from the Sandwich Islands; and there were seven thousand persons in California ready to commence operations at the gold mines the moment the weather would permit. The prices of provisions were more moderate. There had been no arrivals at San Francisco from the United States. The vessel of war St. Mary's was the only national vessel in port.

The waste on the gold obtained from the dry diggings did not average 2 per cent.; that from the wet diggings averaged 2 to 3 1-2 per cent. At Mazatlan, gold was selling at 15 dollars an ounce, and was put on board any vessel free of charge.

After careful calculation, it is asserted that the amount of gold which had been obtained at the mines was about four millions of dollars. Affairs at California are represented as being quiet and peaceable.

No Oregon gold had been seen in California. The gold in the hands of merchants at San Francisco, was held for the purpose of making remittances by the steamship California, or to take advantage of the market.

The British ship of war Calypso, at Mazatlan, was to leave soon for England, and would take away over two millions of dollars in specie. Of this, there were over 3000 ounces of California gold, 1000 ounces of which belonged to the bearer of this news. His reason for putting his gold on board an English ship was, that he could not find an opportunity to ship it direct for the United States.

It is stated that Tennessee has caught the spirit of emancipation. Various papers are agitating the subject, by publishing a series of efficient articles in its favor, and a popular convention on the subject is called for.

The Free Soil party in this State are to hold a State Convention at Lewiston, on the 10th of June next, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Father Mathew, in a letter dated Cork, 29th Feb., to a gentleman in Pittsburg, announces his intention of visiting this country in May next.

Morse's Telegraph is to be introduced into Mexico from Vera Cruz to Mazatlan. A Yankee is going to do the work.

A BARK BROKEN. A Mr. Henry Broken was recently married in Baltimore to a Miss Burt.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Fourteen days later from Europe. The steamship Niagara arrived at Boston on Saturday morning last, bringing 14 days later news from Europe.

The news by this arrival presents European politics in a more threatening aspect than at any previous period during the past year, and its importance, not less than its exciting interest predominates over all other intelligence.

ENGLAND.—The events in India seem to have roused the British feeling, so long kept in abeyance, and it is quite plain that the cry of "Ships, colonies and commerce," was never more popular than at this moment.

The division on the second reading of the navigation bill seems to give an assurance that, with the exception of removing the impediments which stand in the way of perfect reciprocity in the European trade, so as to assimilate it to that of the present free intercourse with the United States, and of nationalizing certain produce, it is very doubtful whether the present navigation laws will be abrogated.

IRELAND.—The West and South of Ireland seem to be in a deplorable state. Several frightful murders are reported. The Cholera is committing fearful ravages in Limerick.

FRANCE.—The abolition of the clubs has been decided on in the Assembly by a slender majority. Every day discloses some fresh instances of the indefatigable zeal of the socialists to overturn the present order of things. We very much doubt whether matters will settle down without some outbreak.

HOLLAND.—The King of Holland has been removed from the scene of impending strife on the continent, having expired on the 17th. His son, now King William III, was in London at the time, but immediately returned to his dominions, where probably, he has peaceably ascended the throne.

DENMARK.—The armistice heretofore entered into by Denmark and the Schleswig Holstein authorities, has been renewed for three months.

AUSTRIA.—Austria has taken the most extraordinary and unlooked for step. The Diet of Kremsier, which was convoked by the late Emperor and has occupied the few months of its existence in theoretical discussions, has been dismissed, after having promulgated a constitution not only for the countries represented at Kremsier, but for the whole Austrian empire.

The great object which has been kept in view by the designers of this constitution, is the making of all Austria into a free, independent, indivisible, constitutional monarchy. With regard to the social and political regulations, guaranteed under this constitution, the liberality of their nature can hardly fail to excite surprise. Individual liberty is secured; the Press is not allowed to be put under censorship; the complete equality and toleration of all religions; the independence of every church, and its in the management of their own property and affairs, the extension of education to all languages, and its prosecution as a government work, are specially secured. The Imperial Diet is to consist of two Houses, whose Constitution approaches nearer to the American Senate and House Representatives than the Legislative Assembly of any other State. How that Constitution may work, when reduced to practice, must of course depend upon the people themselves; but it must be admitted that it places in their hands ample means of securing a share of political freedom scarcely inferior to that of any other country in the world. In the meantime the Hungarian war proceeds with unrelenting fury. The Magyars have adopted a guerilla warfare, and Prince Windischgratz no longer taking the field, but remaining at Buda, shows that the war has only just commenced.

Horn's Rail Road Gazette, is a weekly sheet published at New York, by J. Horn. It contains the Diagrams of all the Railroads in the Union, and is intended to give a correct account of every thing the traveller may desire to know about them. The plan of the paper is somewhat novel, and the proprietor will bring upon himself the blessings of the travelling public, for the benefit he has conferred upon them in publishing it. \$2.00 per annum, in advance.

Hollen's Dollar Magazine for April is an unusually good number. It contains an engraving of an encampment in the gold regions of California.

THE WEEKLY AGE.—We would refer our readers to the prospectus of the Tri-Weekly Age, which will be found in another column.

TO CLEAN OIL PAINT.—The best thing for cleaning oil paint is a sponge, dipped in ammonia, which has been copiously diluted with water. Soap dissolves the turpentine as well as the linseed oil, and not only destroys the smooth and shiny surface, but exposes also the white lead to the influence of the water and air.

The democrats of St. Louis, Missouri, have recently held a mass meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the resolutions in favor of the extension of slavery, which recently passed the Legislature of that State. Resolutions were adopted declaratory of their opinion that Congress has a right to regulate the institutions of the territories, and condemning the action of the Legislature on the subject.

The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, has passed a resolution, by a vote of 52 3/5, to amend the constitution, to give the election of Judges to the people, to be approved by the next Legislature, and then submitted to the people at the election following.

A bill has passed the Wisconsin House of Representatives, to submit the question of Negro Suffrage to the people at the next election. It was passed by a vote of 35 to 22.

TRouble AHEAD. The Journal of Commerce publishes a letter from a passenger aboard the steamer California, dated San Blas, Feb. 14th, which expresses the apprehension that there will be trouble in California on the arrival of General Smith, if he carries out the purposes which he has announced—to prevent any foreigner from digging the precious metal. The writer says:

"Several thousand foreigners, (Chinese, Spaniards, Mexicans, Peruvians, Chileans, and Europeans) are in the country, and ready to combine in resisting the enforcement of American laws by our officers. The Hispano American race, from Cape St. Lucas to Cape Horn, being naturally greedy of gold, have been thrown into the intensest excitement—a perfect ferment by the discovery of that article in California. This excitement has already started thousands of them towards the 'placers' of the yellow gold, armed to the teeth for war, and laden with San Blas, nearly ready to sail, full of men determined to share in the 'spoils' of the gold region."

I know also that we have on board this ship a military chief, who has the reputation of being one of the most cool, determined, and unswerving of the militant race, who is fully resolved that the foreigners shall work those 'gold diggers' after his arrival; that we have near 400 men on board this ship, and twice that number was close at hand, each of whose arms are equal to a musket or rifle, a 'revolver' and bowie knife, every one of whom would rally at the call of a hero of Contreras, and sacrifice his life rather than yield to such invaders."

In view of the facts, the writer looks forward with much apprehension to the prospect before him.

WHAT GEN. TAYLOR AND HIS CABINET EXPECT.—The following notice from the Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier (Mr. Webster's organ,) to the democratic incumbents of office, is but a repetition of announcements to the same effect, already made by the prominent Taylor papers, as well as by Gen. Taylor himself in reported private conversations. It may therefore be regarded as semi-official notice to all democratic office-holders to resign, or they will be unceremoniously ejected from their places: for the Courier writes:

"Gen. Taylor expects, and members of the Cabinet expect, that when the next election is held, office have been particularly busy in supporting Gen. Cass and in opposing President Taylor's election, that a sense of propriety will lead them to resign. And the Cabinet will be slow to believe that those gentlemen have no such intention. But if the Cabinet shall at last be compelled to conclude that the desire of place will quite overcome their sense of propriety, they cannot abuse good nature with impunity. A reasonable opportunity will be offered to all whose consciences tell them they have prostituted their official influence to unworthy purposes, to retire gracefully from their several positions. But if they do not avail themselves of this opportunity, then their consciences must be quickened, and they must not find fault if justice swiftly overtake them in the shape of a notice to quit."

There is a meanness about this mode of "proscription," which inspires a contempt for those who advocate and those who adopt. If Taylor or his Cabinet want the offices for partisan favorites, why let them take them, and not insult the present incumbents by pronouncements like the foregoing, where a compliance with the request to resign involves a confession of incompetency, or something worse. Is the support of Gen. Cass, at the late election, preference to an ignorant in civil affairs, to be put forth as a good and sufficient reason for removals from office, and this too by an administration pledged against "proscription"? Such is the announcement. Can there be a more "proscription" more thoroughly partisan than this? The ineffable meanness of the thing, however, consists in the effort made to frighten democratic office-holders into the folly of resignation, for the purpose of saving General Taylor and his Cabinet the trouble of ejecting them from their places, and the odium of having falsified most solemn pledges.—Augusta Age.

A NEW COUNTRY. We see by the Lewiston Journal that a petition is in circulation in that and other places for signatures, to be presented to the Legislature at its approaching session, praying for the creation of a new county. The petition prays, "that part of said county [Lewiston] lying west of the Kennebec river, and such other contiguous territory as the Legislature in its wisdom may see fit to annex thereto, may be created into a new county." The Journal states that the "contiguous territory" mentioned means a portion of Cumberland county; and further, that "this project, if consummated, will relieve the people of this section of the intolerable evils they now labor under by being obliged to their county business at considerations in favor of the project, and has no doubt the prayer of the petition will be granted. [Farmer.

Amount in deposit in the different Sub-Treasuries of the U. S. March 26th, \$7,039,228, of which \$1,000,768 had been drawn for, but drafts not yet presented. Amount in Sub-Treasury at New York \$2,119,768 of which, 509,379 had been drawn for. Boston, \$779,932, of which 65,104 had been drawn for. Philadelphia, \$425, U. S. Mint at do. \$696,115, New Orleans, \$1,418,002, of which \$175,663 had been drawn for.

The Knoxville Tribune still continues the publication of a very able series of Emancipation articles, from the pen of "A Slaveholder." Immediate abolition, of course, is discarded, and the plan of the Kentucky Emancipationists in the main receives the concurrence of this Tennessee Free-Solter. He commends highly Mr. Clay's letter.

In the year ending the 1st of April 1849, there landed at New York two hundred and four thousand, six hundred and thirty-six emigrants.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Old Clock in the Hall.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

It stands in a corner of the room,
Behind the door, in the shade and gloom,
In a heavy antique case,
Rich mahogany, maple and oak,
Battered and scratched and dim with smoke,
And the hands are bent to the face!

The knob and hinges are red with rust,
The top of 't' moldings covered with dust,
The panels are yellow with stains,
And a rugged web like a tattered pall
Flows from its side to the smolder wall,
And over the window panes.

The pendulum swings, the wheels go round,
Making a dull, monotonous sound,
As the vanishing moments fleet;
A tick, like the falling of grains of sand,
As 'Time' was passing from out his hand,
The dust of years at his feet!

Years have vanished—forgotten years,
With all their sorrows and joys and tears,
And left their marks in the hall—
The old have died, the young grown old—
Generations have come to naught,
And the clock survives them all.

Beautiful girls have watched the hours,
Knitting at stoves, or working flowers,
In frames of brocade fine—
And merrily the young folks playing late,
While the moments fled to "Eight,"
For the school began at "Nine!"

Mothers with sons in distant lands,
Sorrowing child its tiny hands,
And dreamed of the meeting day—
And wives whose husbands return at night,
Marked the time in the falling light,
And listened for footsteps near!

Blushing brides at their toilet gay,
In snowy robes on the happy day,
Have waited the hour to wed;
And sick folks tossing on beds of pain,
Gazed on the clock again and again,
And watched beside the dead!

But years have vanished, and others fill
Their place, and the old clock standeth still,
Ticking as in its pride—
Summer and Winter, day and night,
A silent witness to the passing time,
Telling the knell of "Time!"
Jan. 7, 1848.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EFFECT OF IMAGINATION.

Many years ago, a celebrated physician, author of an excellent work on the effects of imagination, wished to combine theory with practice, in order to confirm the truth of his propositions. To this end, he begged the Minister of Justice to allow him to try an experiment on a criminal condemned to death. The minister consented, and delivered to him an assassin of distinguished rank. Our sinner sought the culprit, and thus addressed him: "Sir, several persons who are interested in your family, have prevailed on the Judge not to require you to mount the scaffold, and expose yourself to the gaze of the populace. He has therefore commuted your sentence, and sanctions your being bled to death within the precincts of your prison. Your dissolution will be gradual, and free from all pain. The criminal submitted to his fate; thought his family would be less disgraced, and considered it a favor not to be compelled to walk to the place of public execution. He was conducted to the appointed room, where every preparation was made beforehand—his eyes were bandaged—he was strapped to a table—and at a preconcerted signal, four of his veins were gently pricked with the point of a pin. At each corner of the table was a small fountain of water so contrived as to flow gently into basins placed to receive it. The patient believing that it was his blood he heard flowing gradually became weaker, and the conversation of the doctor in an under tone confirmed him in his opinion. "What fine blood," said one. "What a pity this man should be condemned to die; he would have lived a long time!" "Fush!" said the other, and then approaching the first, he asked in a low voice, but so as to be heard by the criminal, how many pounds of blood are there in the human body?" "Twenty-four—You see already about ten pounds extracted; that man is now in a hopeless state." The physicians then receded by degrees, and continued to lower their voices. The stillness which reigned in the apartments, broken only by the dripping fountain, the sound of which was gradually lessened, so affected the brain of the poor patient, that, although a man of very strong constitution, he fainted, and died, without having lost a drop of blood!

A NEW PUZZLE.—A correspondent, says the Boston Weekly Symbol, sends us the following original puzzle. Its solution will suggest an important duty to newspaper readers generally:

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I heard the following anecdote related a few days since.—An avocet bird threatened to turn a poor widow out into the street for non-payment of rent. After beseeching him not to expose herself and fatherless children to the feelings of the pitiless storm, and finding that her applications had no effect to move his stony heart, she ejaculated: "Have you no bowels of compassion?" "No, ma'am," he replied not a bowel!

Somewhere in the West, a sable knight of the father and brush was performing the operation of shaving a booby with a very dull razor.—"Step!" said the booby, "that won't do." "What do matter?" "That razor pulls." "What no matter for dat, sah. If de handle of de razor don't catch de hair'd be bound to cum off!"

AN IRISH BOLL.—A person who had visited California, was speaking rapturously of the climate of that country in the presence of an Irishman; among other things he said it was so healthy there that people never died. "Faith," says Pat, "an' I should like to go there and stay my days."

One day at a farm house a wag saw an old gobbler trying to eat the strings of some night caps that lay on the grass to bleach. "That," said he, "is what I call an attempt to introduce cotton into Turkey."

A SMART FELLOW.—There is a man in Wisconsin by the name of Atherton, who one week in January last, thrashed four hundred bushels of wheat, three constables, and forty deputy sheriffs.

Early on a very cold morning a travelling profile cutter called at the house of a wag, and inquired if he wanted a profile taken. "Yes," was the reply, "I want yours taken—from my door."

We were much amused with a little boy, upon whom his mother was inflicting personal chastisement—"Give me two or three licks more, mother—I don't think I can behave well yet."

VICTOR DACHEUX.

[Concluded from first page.]
came on their account, to recover money from them in Paris. One day, when he had received a pretty large sum, he disappeared, without our ever having been able to get the smallest tidings of his fate.

He was subjected to fits of blood in his head poor old man; and no doubt this had happened to him somehow, and rouges must have taken advantage of it to rob and bury him secretly. But it was the worse for us. The Paris merchants could prove that they had nothing to show for it to the wine-growers of Sens, of course we had to sell all to satisfy them, which left us without a sou. My grandmother fretted herself into a palsy, and my poor mother having no means of living at Villeneuve, had to come to Paris, where she toils hard, making shirts for my fellow workmen; and I get, when all goes well, three francs a day, so that with the help of God, we manage to live.

"Pray, what might be your grandfather's age?"
"Hard upon seventy."

"And his height?"
"Much the same, as mine; about five feet ten."

"And his name as you please?"
"Why the same as I bear after him; Maurice Goddard."

"And may I ask the amount of the sum which he had drawn, and you were forced to make good?"

"Just twenty-four thousand francs; enough to ruin us out and out. But why do you ask me all these questions?"

"Why, to be useful to you if I should have an opportunity."

"How you do look at me, Monsieur Dacheux!"

"Not for nothing, believe me; you have inspired me with a lively interest. I have taken a great fancy to know your mother and grandmother, likewise."

"We're highly honored by you, sir; but if so, you will have to take the trouble to call on us, for the poor dear old woman is past moving."

"You may expect me to-morrow. What address?"

"Rue Douchet, No. 16, up five pair of stairs. Oh, how delighted they'll be when I tell them of your visit! They know that to you I owe my cured hand. Good bye, Monsieur Dacheux."

"Till to-morrow friend Goddard!"
Early next morning the man of the shore, who at the house specified, eager to conform by authentic proofs, the surmises floating in his mind. He found the humble abode distinguished by the peculiar neatness of those who had seen better days. The venerable grandmother seated in her wheeled chair, seemed, in spite of her bodily infirmity to be in possession of all her faculties. Her daughter-in-law, Maurice's mother, was busy at her needle, while her son read to both from an old paper, the report of the honors conferred on Dacheux by his grateful countrymen. His presence gave rise to transports of joy in this worthy family. Madame Goddard blessed him for the cure of her son; and the old pained woman thanked him for the last bright gleam of hope on her declining years.

It was not difficult to turn the conversation to the lost head of the united family—his painful disappearance, and the sad consequences which ensued from it. But the holder of the twenty-four thousand francs had enough to do to conceal the secret emotion, while putting to those so deeply interested the questions dictated by prudence.

"Had your husband," he inquired of the old woman, "no mark or token by which he could have been recognized?"

"Oh, dear, yes," was her ready answer. "The poor fellow was in the first wars of the Revolution, and had two fingers shot off at the battle of Fleurus."

"From what hand?"
"The left. And then, at the great battle of Jemappes he got a sabre cut from the right ear to the chin which left such a lovely scar."

"And may I ask if there was any thing remarkable in his dress? What did he usually wear?"

"Oh, at the time he was lost, an old grey great coat, (for it was cold, dirty weather), and under it an old Hussar-jacket, which he could only wear out."

"Oh," added Maurice's mother, "you forget he always wore a silver watch with a steel chain."

"Yes," said the old dame sighing, with a gold

heart hanging from it, which I had given him the day we was engaged."

"But," abruptly interrupted Dacheux, now almost sure he was right, "a man in the habit of receiving sums of money must have carried a pocket book."

"To be sure he did," replied three voices at once.

"Of what color?"
"Oh, black leather originally, but so worn by use that you might have half fancied it red."

"And fastened," said the mother, with a little steel clasp."

"And inside," again sighed the grandmother, "my poor good man always carried an image of his patron saint, St. Maurice, which I gave him when I was a girl, once upon his birth-day—Aye me! 'tis a long, long, while ago!"

"But, sir," young Maurice could not help saying, "methinks, from your eager looks and anxious questioning, one might almost suppose you had some object in view."

"I have," replied Dacheux, convinced from all particulars that the rightful heirs he had sought for so many years in vain, now stood before him—I have indeed a notion that, about the time you mention, an old man was taken out of the river, on whom a pocket-book was found; and I should not be at all surprised if you were to get back all it contained."

"You don't say so! And wouldn't it come apropos to let me marry Celestine, whom they won't let me have, because I have nothing?"
"And pray, who may Celestine be?"

"The prettiest girl on the quay, for whom I am dying. Fancy, Monsieur Dacheux, their letting me fall in love with her and never hindering her a bit from loving me again; and then when I wanted of course to marry her, asked me what I had to marry upon! And when I said just my four quarters, and I am sure they are substantial enough, they laughed in my face, and Celestine cried, and I was like to choke—I appeal to you Monsieur Dacheux, could a poor fellow be worse used?"

"And who is the father of your bride elect?"
"Monsieur Aubert, a rich fellow in the cider line."

"Ay! I should have something to say with him; for the last summer, no farther back I lived out his only son who was taken with a fit while swimming at high water in the Seine—I'll see what can be done for you this very evening, in that quarter and you may come and hear the result at twelve o'clock to-morrow."

"Oh, I'll be there without fail. But dear sir, do you think there are any hopes?"

"It would be rash to promise; but we'll see!"
"Ah, sir," said the youth's mother modestly, "you would be doing us a great service, for the poor boy neither eats nor sleeps as he used to do."

"Well, good people, all shall be done that lies in the power of man; but you have reason to look higher for the possible comfort and consolation of your latter days. I dare say no more at present; we shall meet again to-morrow."

So saying, he left this interesting family, casting behind him a look so expressive of satisfaction, that we need not wonder if it had laid the foundation for a thousand fond conjectures. None of them came up in the faintest degree to the series of agreeable surprises awaiting them the next day at the hands of the most upright and most friendly of human beings.

On Maurice's arrival at the cottage of Dacheux, he found there before him the father of his mistress, the same who laughed to scorn his former pretensions, but who meeting now with frankness said: "Excuse me for having received somewhat tardily your request for my daughter's hand; but why did you conceal from me that you were worth far and twenty thousand francs, and that you were only waiting for an opportunity to purchase war horses and set up for yourself?"

"What is all this you are saying?" stammered the bewildered Maurice, "I do not understand a word of it!"

"It shall be explained to you said the good Dacheux, flying to the desk, and bringing forth the deposit so long and so discreetly preserved: here is your own. If this pocket book had contained a single name, the least word or direction to any one, you would have been put in possession of it next day, and your poor grandmother's property had been saved from the hammer. But though long failed in my researches, it has pleased Heaven to grant me at length the joy of restoring it to its lawful proprietor. He can only belong to those who have so well described it: look at this black leather, reinforced by use, this old steel clasp, and above all, at the image of St. Maurice. These twenty-four bank bills make the exact sum drawn by your grandfather, and I will be no doubt carrying back to his employers, when surprised by treacherous liars, he fell into the Seine. Let this be a lesson, young man to yourself!"

"Ah, Monsieur Dacheux, there is little fear of my forgetting it. But you are really quite sure this pocket-book was my grandfather's?"

"Yes, by the token of this silver watch which was also upon him, and the little steel chain from which still hangs your grandmother's golden heart, and by that of the two fingers of the left hand which were missing from the old man I drew out of the river, and the scar from the tip of the right ear to the chin, how could I all these marks meet any one but the right person? Nay, my own heart tells me this is the situation is the dictate of Heaven. I am too happy in making it to be under any delusion."

So saying he warmly embraced the delighted young man whose honest gratitude found vent in his unsophisticated nature, and whose goodness of heart soon prompted him to make his relatives at home the sharers of his joy. Painting and breathless, scarce able to speak for delight he announced to the two dear maternal friends of his youth the happy change in their circumstances, and thrust into the clashing hand of the

grandmother the well known pocket book, saying as he did so, in his turn, "here is your own."

"Nay, yours, my children!" exclaimed the pained one, exerting to transfer it, more strength than she had done for a long time. "Methinks I feel reviving already, and as though God might yet grant me to see my great-great-grandchildren!"

The marriage of Maurice with Celestine Aubert took place soon after, and, joining his father-in-law, whose experience in the cider trade was very extensive, they were soon at the head of that flourishing branch of business. The old grandmother quitted her lodgings up five pairs of stairs, and came to live with her daughter and the young couple on the Quai de Ploese, where the good air she breathed, and the sight of her children's happiness, so far restored her, that she could sally forth on her crutches, to thank in person the author of all her prosperity. She and the friends and neighbors by whom she was accompanied—found the indefatigable friend of humanity engaged in his vocation, having just rescued from a watery grave an interesting young woman, making, with her unborn infant, two hundred and fifteen lives he had been enabled to preserve.

Every one present crowded round the General benefactor, proclaiming him the honor of his country, and a model for mankind; and all united in beseeching him to continue, while strength permitted, his heroic career, exclaiming, "never will your memory perish from that of your fellow-citizens, or that proud list of titles with which they have thought fit to associate it, when they conferred on you the affecting surname of 'The Man of the Shore!'"

CONSUMPTION CURED!

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE is the Great English Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption. It is a simple, natural, and powerful remedy, and is the only one of its kind in the world.

It is the only reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption. It is a simple, natural, and powerful remedy, and is the only one of its kind in the world.

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NEW STORE & NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

A. C. DENISON & C. P. TRUE

HAVING FORMED A CONNECTION IN BUSINESS UNDER THE FIRM OF

DENISON & TRUE,

AND having made large additions to their Store the past Summer, making it now the largest Store in the County, are now receiving from Portland, Boston, and New York

A Large and General Assortment of Goods,

adapted to the country trade, which, in consequence of their facilities for purchasing,

CAN AND WILL BE SOLD LOW;

and they would respectfully invite new and especially their old customers to call and examine their Stock of Goods, as we can and will sell at prices that shall satisfy. We intend to keep every article usually kept in a Variety Store, among which may be found

Blue, Black, Brown and Gold Mixed BROAD CLOTHS; Heavy and other thick Cloths for Overcoats; Fancy and Black Cashmeres and Fine Skin; Steel Mixed, Grey, and Blue Satinets; Vestings, of all qualities and styles.—Woolen, Linen, and Cotton Goods, such as Colours, Lustres, Lyoneses, Alpacaes, Madama Stripes, M. de Laines, Dress and CLOAK GOODS, of all qualities; Tickings; Battings; Red, White, and Orange Flannels. Gloves; Lace; Edgings; and White Goods of all kinds.

Hats, Caps, Buffaloes, Muffs, Featherers. A Great Variety of ROOM PAPERS and CARPETINGS. Also—A Splendid Assortment of Crockery Ware and Looking Glasses; Hard Ware; W. I. Goods and Groceries, Corn, Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, Steel BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER, RUBBER OVERSHOES, all kinds.

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER.

LAMP AND LINED OILS, PAINTS, GROUND LEAD, ETC.

WANTED,

10,000 Bushels of OATS; 2000 do. BEANS; 200 do. RYE; 20 Tons of APPLE; 10,000 Pounds of WOOL; 50 Tons of RAGS delivered at Paper Mill at Steep Falls, or at their Store; 20 Tons ROUND HOGS in two or three weeks.

For which Cash in part will be paid, if wanted.

DENISON & TRUE.

Norway Village, Oct. 21, 1848. If 23

HIGHLY IMPORTANT WORK.

CHILD-BIRTH: A Valuable Scientific Work upon the Subject of Child-Birth, by R. M. Weisselhoff, M. D., of New York, published in New York, by R. M. Weisselhoff, M. D.

THIS work contains recently discovered information upon a subject of the highest importance to every parent, and of the greatest value to the medical profession. It is a simple, natural, and powerful remedy, and is the only one of its kind in the world.

It is the only reliable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption. It is a simple, natural, and powerful remedy, and is the only one of its kind in the world.

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